### **Hungry Canyons Alliance:**

#### Stream Stabilization in Western Iowa



Dan Ahart Shelby County Engineer John Thomas
HCA Project
Director



# Causes of Streambed Degradation

Highly erodible loess soils

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Stream straightening and land use changes

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Higher water velocities

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Channel downcutting

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Accelerated stream channel erosion



**Streambed Degradation - Knickpoints** 





Page County knickpoint: Formed during May 2007 floods; Migrated 314 feet upstream by December 2007; ~5,000 tons of sediment eroded





Streambed Degradation – Headcuts, Bank Failure, and Stream Widening







**Gully Growth Rates: 1 Year - Cass County; 5 Years - Fremont County** 

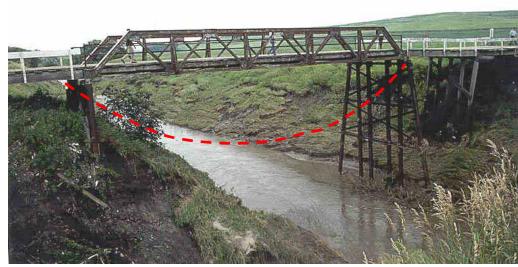




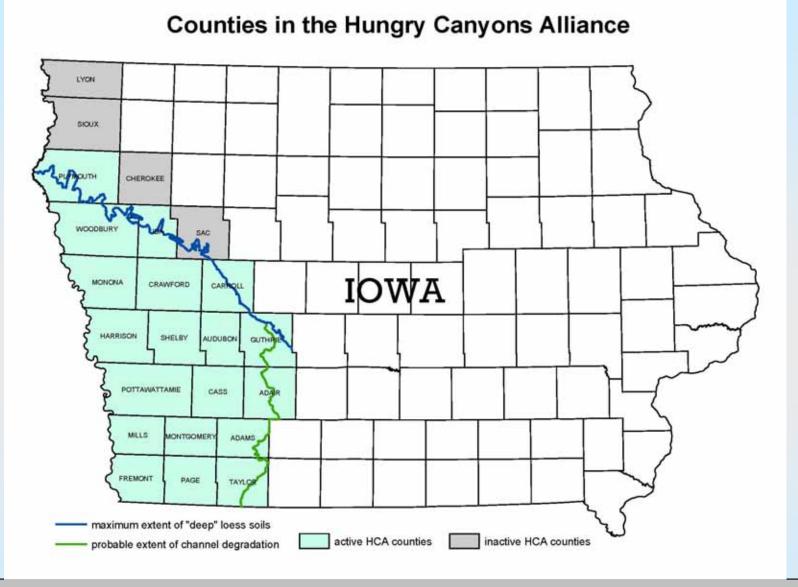


#### Bridge damage due to streambed degradation

**Approximate old channel cross section** 







The HCA's purpose is to focus attention on the problems of, and develop solutions related to, stream channel degradation in 23 counties of western lowa with deep loess soils

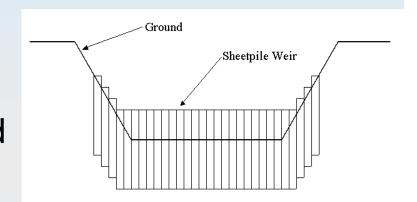
### HCA Streambed Stabilization and Watershed Awareness



- Streambed stabilization key to preventing erosion & protecting infrastructure
- Knickpoints affect entire watershed as erode upstream
- Structures planned on watershed scale
- Stream videos locate erosion.
- Structures at regular intervals change stream profile from erosive steep incline to stable stair-step pattern
- Site locations planned across political boundaries

### **Grade Control Structures**

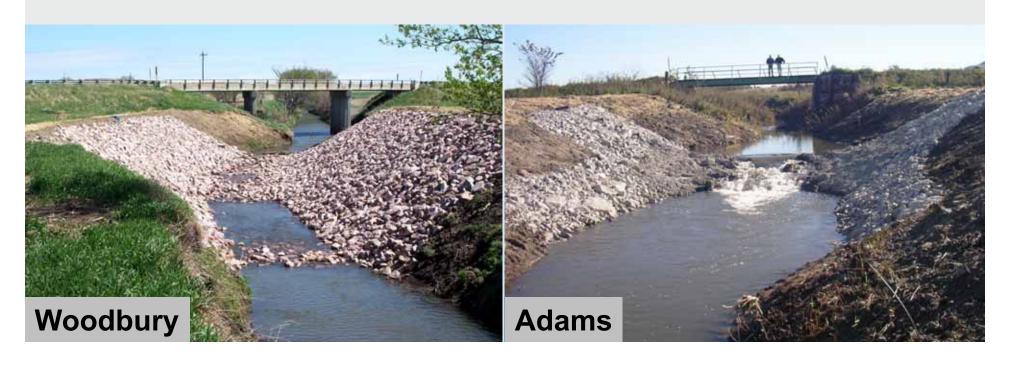
- Raised steel sheet pile weir
- Rip-rap, concrete grout slopes
- Decreases slope of streambed
- Prevents further downcutting



- Creates an upstream backwater condition
  - Sediment settles out upstream
  - Reduces sediment loads
  - Protects bridge pilings



**HCA Grade Control Structures - 350 Total** 





**HCA Grade Control Structures - 350 Total** 





**HCA Grade Control Structures - 350 Total** 





Fish passage weirs





#### **Other Types of Grade Control Structures**



Northern Natural
Gas Pipeline
& Structure
Protection Project
- Before HCA
Involvement





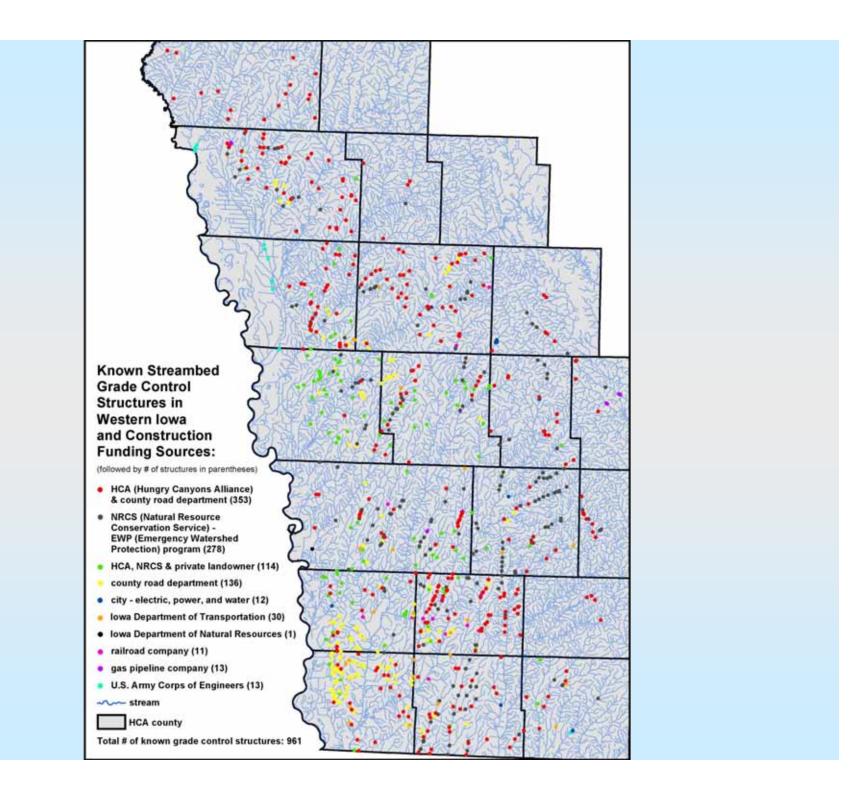


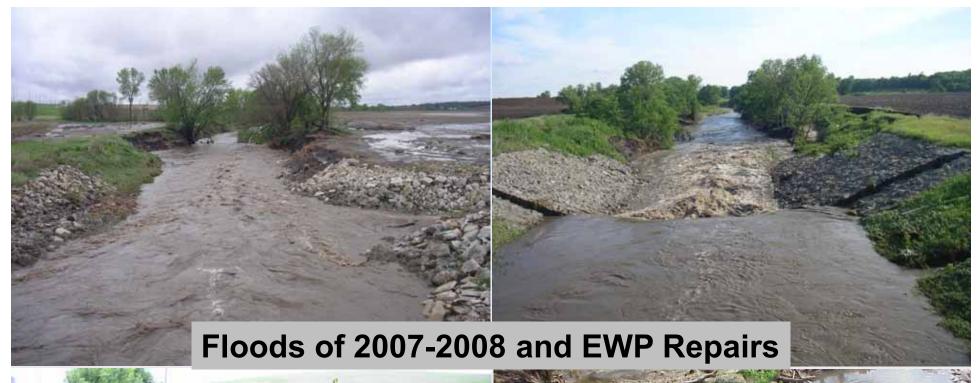
Northern Natural
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#### Floods of 2007-2008

- Severe rains in 2007 and 2008 (May 2007, June 2008)
  - widespread flooding and stream channel damage
  - worst flooding to hit western lowa since 1993
- Grade control structures (GCS) directly reduced flood damage costs
  - No damage to infrastructure protected by GCS
  - Vast majority of GCS were undamaged
    - Any damages to GCS minimal compared to potential total loss of infrastructure without GCS
  - Witnessed by:
    - Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
    - Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)
    - County road departments
  - Fewer claims to FEMA and NRCS-EWP Program

# HCA and NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program

- 25% local match requirement for NRCS-EWP projects
- Local county governments had budget deficits
- HCA state cost share (at 10%) and county funds (at 15%) to leverage millions of dollars of federal EWP funding (at 75%)
  - \$13.22 million total
  - Federal NRCS-EWP = \$9.92 million
  - HCA = \$1.32 million
  - sponsor counties = \$1.98 million
- 71 western Iowa flood repair GCS projects
- Construction completed December 2010
- Job creation for extra construction projects, materials, & heavy equipment at perfect time (approximately 44 jobs)

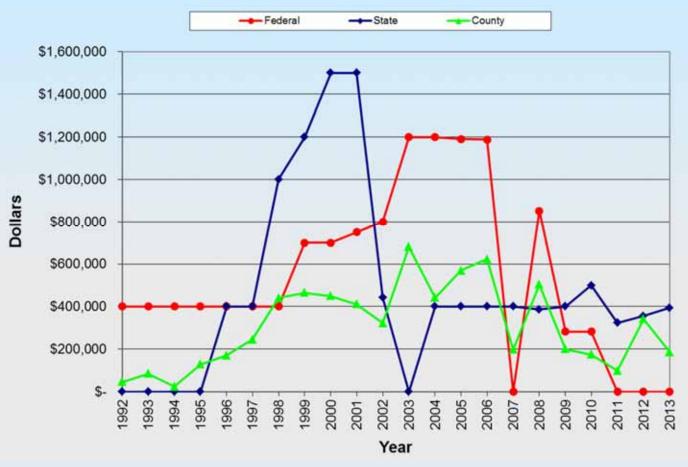
### Benefits of Hungry Canyons Alliance Grade Control Structures

- Since 1992, 360 bridges/culverts protected
- Protection of numerous utility lines (electric, phone, gas, sewer, water)
- Protection of farmland
- Reduced sediment loads and improved water quality (21.6 million tons of sediment protected)

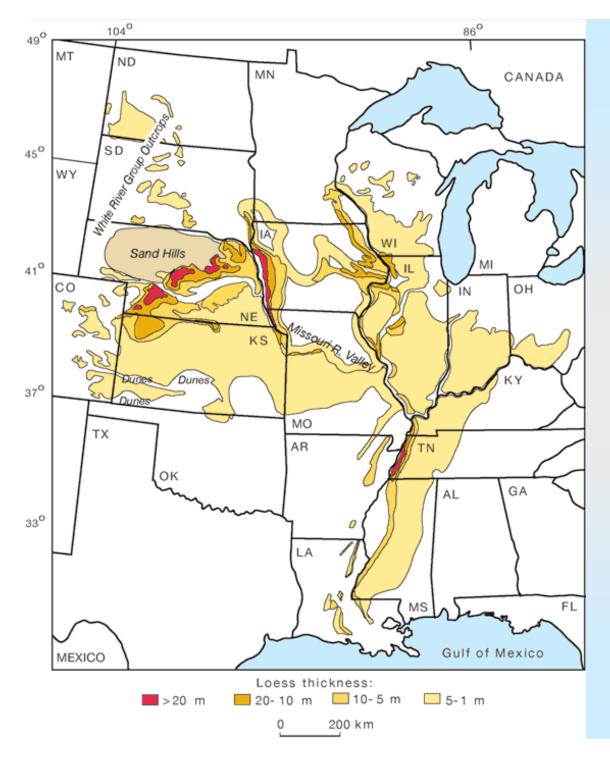
### Benefits of Hungry Canyons Alliance Grade Control Structures

- Prevention of soil movement into Missouri River
- Reduction of the "dead zone" in Gulf of Mexico
- For every \$1 invested in Hungry Canyons
  Alliance structures, more than \$4.20 in
  property value and 0.99 tons of soil is
  protected.

### HCA Funding



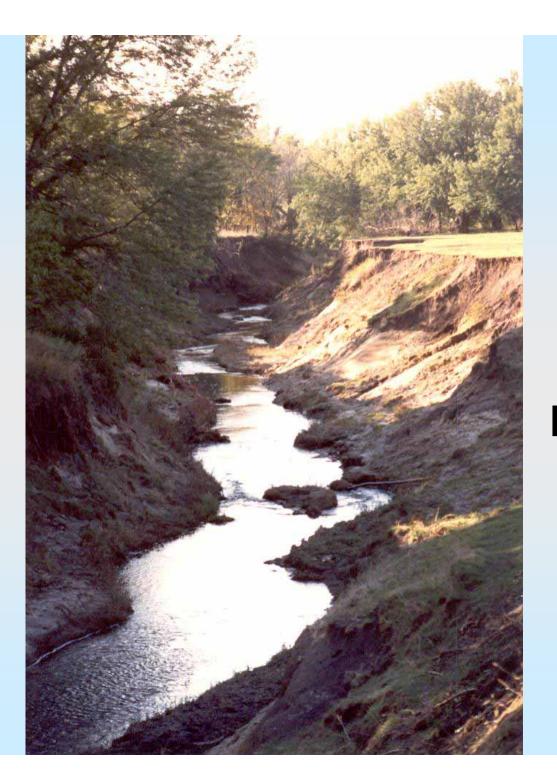
- Counties 20% GCS costs
- Counties annual dues \$3,000
- State \$400,000/yr since 2002
- Federal \$0 since 2010
  - -was earmark through NRCS Conservations Operations



- Loess is a very erosive streambed material
- Thicker loess deposits = ↑ potential erosion
- MRV loess deposits reach great enough depth (> 5 m) to cause widespread stream channel downcutting and erosion

### Federal Grade Control Funding

- Void in federal programs/funding for grade-control mitigation projects
  - Small to medium sized streams
    - Army COE large rivers
    - NRCS very small drainages
- Proposed by HCA
  - New initiative/program in NRCS
    - Need involvement of other states not an earmark
    - Provide funding for grade-control projects throughout US in deep loess areas where streams are actively downcutting
    - Funds directed to public entities for mitigation projects



### Costly Problem



**Affordable Solution** 

# **Thank You Any Questions?**

### **Contact Information**

 For questions or comments about the information discussed in this presentation, contact <u>John Thomas</u>, Hungry Canyons Alliance Project Director

Office phone: 712-482-3029

Office fax: 712-482-5590

- Golden Hills RC&D Office
  P.O. Box 189
  712 S. Hwy. 6 & 59
  Oakland, IA 51560-0189
- john@goldenhillsrcd.org
- http://goldenhillsrcd.org/hungrycanyons/index1.html